



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		DATE: July 24, 2001
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EQ/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. APPL. NO. (if known): 09/869325
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.: PCT/JP00/08265	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE: NOVEMBER 24, 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED: NOVEMBER 26, 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION: SAMPLE TEMPERATURE REGULATOR		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EQ/US: Yuta OHKI		
Applicant hereby submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EQ/US) the following items and other information:		
<p>1. <u>XX</u> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>2. <u> </u> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>3. <u>XX</u> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 USC 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the time limit set in 35 USC 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).</p> <p>4. <u> </u> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.</p> <p>5. <u>XX</u> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)):</p> <p>a. <u> </u> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).</p> <p>b. <u>XX</u> has been transmitted by the International Bureau.</p> <p>c. <u> </u> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).</p> <p>6. <u>XX</u> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).</p> <p>7. <u>XX</u> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))</p> <p>a. <u> </u> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).</p> <p>b. <u> </u> have been transmitted by the International Bureau.</p> <p>c. <u> </u> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.</p> <p>d. <u>XX</u> have not been made and will not be made.</p> <p>8. <u> </u> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).</p> <p>9. <u>XX</u> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).</p> <p>10. <u> </u> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).</p> <p>ITEMS 11. TO 16. BELOW CONCERN OTHER DOCUMENT(S) OR INFORMATION INCLUDED:</p> <p>11. <u>XX</u> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 together with the international search report and 11 references.</p> <p>12. <u>XX</u> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. ASSIGNEE NAME AND ADDRESS EYELA-CHINO INC., Tokyo, Japan Please publish the assignee data with the application.</p> <p>13. <u> </u> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <u> </u> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment</p> <p>14. <u> </u> A substitute specification.</p> <p>15. <u> </u> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.</p> <p>16. <u>XX</u> Other items or information: 10 sheets of drawings.</p>		

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17. <u>X</u> The following fees are submitted: Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO: \$860.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) \$690.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) \$710.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$1000.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) \$100.00 <div style="text-align: right;">ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT = \$ 860.00</div>	<u>CALCULATIONS</u>	<u>PTO USE ONLY</u>
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Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <u>20</u> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).					
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CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
TOTAL	8 - 20 =		X \$ 18.00		
INDEPENDENT	2 - 3 =		X \$ 80.00		
Multiple dependent claims(s) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$ 270.00	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$1,130.00	
Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).					
SUBTOTAL =				\$1,130.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <u>20</u> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				+	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$1,130.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +				\$ 40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 1,170.00	
				Amount to be:	
				refunded	\$ _____
				charged	\$ _____
					\$ _____

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known) 09/869325	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP00/08265	DATE: July 24, 2001
<p>a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ <u>1,170.00</u> to cover the above fees is enclosed. (\$860.00 for filing fee; \$270.00 for multiple dependent claims and \$40.00 for assignment recordation form). (This paper is filed in triplicate)</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. 01-2340 in the amount of \$___ to cover the above fees. (A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.)</p> <p>c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 01-2340.</p> <p>NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed to request that the application be restored to pending status.</p> <p>Send All Correspondence To:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> 23850 PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE</div> <div style="text-align: right;"> SIGNATURE _____ Donald W. Hanson NAME _____ 27,133 REGISTRATION NUMBER</div>		

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SPECIFICATION

SAMPLE TEMPERATURE REGULATOR

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a sample temperature regulator for regulating temperatures of samples in containers such as test tubes, micro-tubes, micro-plates and flasks at preset levels respectively. This temperature regulator is utilized in reacting sections of thermostats and organic synthesizers.

BACKGROUND ART

Such temperature regulator frequently used includes one composed essentially of an aluminum block, and there is known one in which the aluminum block is heated with a heater or one in which the aluminum block is cooled with a refrigerant flowing through a refrigerant channel. There is another type of temperature regulator which carries out both heating and cooling in one aluminum block for applications in tests which require cooling after heating or vice versa. The temperature regulator carrying out both heating and cooling in one aluminum block includes, for example, one resorting to a peltier device or to a low and high temperature external circulating system having a combination of a refrigerant circulating system and a heating coil, and one having an aluminum block provided with a refrigerant channel and a heater attached to the aluminum block.

However, the temperature regulator resorting to a peltier device failed to provide effective means, since the device involves problems that it has insufficient

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power relative to the quantity of sample contained in each sample container and cannot provide a sufficient temperature range, and that the device is expensive and has poor durability. In the temperature regulator resorting to a low and high temperature external circulating system, its possible temperature regulating range depends upon the kind of the fluid to be circulated (circulating fluid), and in the case of circulating fluid commonly used have temperature regulating ranges of -60°C to $+65^{\circ}\text{C}$, -40°C to $+120^{\circ}\text{C}$, $+10^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+200^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+250^{\circ}\text{C}$ respectively. A temperature control beyond these ranges requires replacement of the circulating fluid. In addition, in the case of the low and high temperature external circulating system, the temperature of several liters of circulating fluid must be changed when the preset temperature range is to be changed, and the speed of increasing and decreasing the temperature is extremely low. Thus, a plurality of sample containers set in one aluminum block are caused to have the same temperature. Therefore, if temperatures of a plurality of sample containers are to be regulated at different levels, it requires a plurality of aluminum blocks heated or cooled to different temperatures, respectively.

In the temperature regulator having an aluminum block provided with a refrigerant channel and a heater attached to the aluminum block, the refrigerant in the refrigerant channel deprives of the heat of the heater, when the aluminum block is heated after cooling, to lower the heating rate of the aluminum block and to increase the temperature of the refrigerant, lowering cooling efficiency of the refrigerant circulating system. In

addition, in this temperature regulator, if the heating temperature is higher than the boiling point of the refrigerant, the heating causes boiling of the refrigerant. Therefore, heating must be carried out after the refrigerant is discharged, or the refrigerant must be replaced with one having a higher boiling point.

Further, in the temperature regulator having an aluminum block provided with a refrigerant channel and a heater attached to the aluminum block, the heater gives a large quantity of heat to the refrigerant. Therefore, in the case where a plurality of aluminum blocks are arranged and are set to have different temperatures respectively, if there is a very great difference between the preset temperatures of the adjacent aluminum blocks, these aluminum blocks influence each other through the refrigerant, impeding accurate temperature regulation. Therefore, it is difficult to maintain the aluminum blocks at different temperatures respectively for a long time unless the preset temperature ranges in the aluminum blocks do not differ greatly.

Further, it is not desired in an organic synthesis experiment that vaporized components formed by the heat of reaction mixtures in a sample container be released into the atmosphere. Therefore, a refluxing treatment is necessary so as to convert the vaporized component into the form of liquid and return it to the sample container by cooling a glass reflux column attached to the top of the sample container. In the case where a plurality of sample containers are subjected to refluxing treatment, a cooling mechanism including a water cooling pipe is attached to the reflux column mounted on each sample

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container, so that the greater the number of the sample containers is, the more troublesome become installation and removal of the reflux columns and cooling mechanisms. Besides, if the sample containers each having a reflux column and a cooling mechanism are subjected as such to shaking, a strong shaking treatment can break the reflux columns and the cooling mechanisms.

A first object of the present invention is to provide a durable sample temperature regulator having a wide temperature regulating range, high heating capacity and high cooling capacity and also having a simple and compact structure.

A second object of the present invention is to provide a sample temperature regulator capable of regulating temperatures of a plurality of samples independent of one another.

A third object of the present invention is to provide a sample temperature regulator, which can also achieve refluxing treatment of samples.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The sample temperature regulator according to the present invention contains a heating block having a sample container holding section and a temperature-controllable heater and a cooling block having a cooling mechanism. According to a first aspect of the present invention, the heating block and the cooling block are combined with each other through a connecting plate which is made of a material having a thermal conductivity lower than that of the heating block and that of the cooling block. According

the heater. Further, when the heating block is heated, it can be heated at a high heating rate, because the refrigerant does not deprive of the heat of the heater.

Therefore, this temperature regulator carries out heating and cooling at high rates respectively compared with the conventional temperature regulators and can carry out accurate temperature regulation over a wide temperature range. Further, there is no need of replacing the refrigerant depending on the temperature range, the temperature regulator takes no trouble with cooling and heating. In addition, the higher the performance of the cooling equipment to be used, the higher becomes the cooling capacity. Use of cooling equipment having higher performance can give a cooling capacity in proportion to it.

In each of the above two aspects of the present invention, it is possible to combine the cooling block with a plurality of heating blocks. According to this aspect, since the heating blocks and the cooling block hardly affect each other thermally, the heating blocks can be preset at different temperatures respectively and that a single temperature regulator can carry out more than one pattern of temperature regulation simultaneously and independently. Further, since the temperature regulators are compact, they serve many uses in applications to temperature regulating sections of thermostats and organic synthesizers and are also useful as temperature regulating sections of automated machinery.

If the cooling block is provided with a refluxing block to be brought into contact with upper parts of

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sample containers, the upper parts of the sample containers can be cooled with refluxing equipment having a simple structure. Further, the refluxing equipment having such a structure is resistant to vibrations. In addition, the temperature of the refluxing block can be reduced to around that of the cooling block, and if the cooling block is cooled to a cryogenic temperature, the refluxing temperature can be maintained at a low level. Thus, the temperature regulator can show increased refluxing performance in spite of its compact structure.

Here, the sample containers in the present invention include, for example, test tubes, micro-tubes, micro-plates and flasks. Heaters employable in the present invention include a cartridge heater which can be plugged into a socket formed in the heating block as well as the panel heater as illustrated in an embodiment to be described below. Cooling mechanisms employable in the present invention include liquid or vapor form refrigerants and a peltier device as illustrated in embodiments to be described below.

Liquid form refrigerants include antifreezing fluids such as alcohols (ethanol, methanol, etc.), ethylene glycol and an aqueous solution thereof, propylene glycol and an aqueous solution thereof, silicone oils and fluorinated inert fluids. Meanwhile, vapor form refrigerants suitably employed here include, for example, chlorofluorocarbon gases (Freon R22, R23, R134A, etc.), ethylene gas (R1150 etc.), propane gas and methane gas, and further a vapor of an inert liquefied gas such as liquid nitrogen and liquid argon.

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Fig. 8 is a partly sectional plan view of the refluxing block in the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a partly sectional view showing a state of contact between a test tube and a ring in the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a partly sectional side view showing schematically the temperature regulator according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a partly sectional plan view showing schematically the temperature regulator according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 12 is a partly sectional side view of the seventh embodiment.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The present invention will be described below specifically by way of first to seventh embodiments referring to the drawings. It should be noted here that in these embodiments, common elements are affixed with the same reference numbers respectively, and they will be described simply, as necessary.

The temperature regulators 1 shown in these embodiments each contain a heating block 3 for holding a test tube 2; a cooling block 4 for cooling the test tube 2; and a refluxing block 5, standing on the cooling block 4, to be brought into contact with an upper part of the test tube to support it.

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The heating block 3 is a cube made of a metal such as an aluminum alloy and has a holding hole 6 for holding the test tube 2 formed on the upper surface, a panel heater 7 attached to a side face and a temperature-detecting cartridge sensor 9 plugged into a socket 8. The heater 7 and the sensor 9 are connected to a temperature controller 10 so that the temperature of the heater 7 can be controlled based on the temperature detected by the sensor 9. The cooling block 4 is a square column made of a metal such as an aluminum alloy and has a cooling mechanism 11 for cooling it.

The refluxing block 5 contains a prop 12 removably set to stand on the cooling block 4 and an arm 13 protruding from the top of the prop 12 toward above the heating block 3. The arm 13 has an insertion hole 14 for admitting the test tube 2. The insertion hole 14 opposes the holding hole 6 of the heating block. The test tube 2 held in the holding hole 6 is brought into contact at the upper part with the wall of the insertion hole 14. The cold temperature of the cooling block 4 is transferred through the prop 12 and the arm 13 to the upper wall of the test tube 2 to cool it. This cooling treatment effects condensation of vaporized sample components in the test tube 2 formed by heating with the heater 7, and the condensate is refluxed to the sample in the test tube 2.

While the embodiments of the present invention have the basic constitution as described above, in each of the temperature regulators 1 in the first to sixth embodiments, the heating block 3 and the cooling block 4 are combined with each other through a laminar connecting plate 15. The

connecting plate 15 is made of a material having a thermal conductivity lower than those of the blocks 3 and 4. The material employed for this connecting plate 15 suitably includes synthetic resins such as a fluororesin, a polyolefin resin and a silicone resin; synthetic rubbers, glass and metals. Here, the blocks 3 and 4 may be made of a synthetic resin having a thermal conductivity value higher than that of the connecting plate 15.

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The cooling mechanism 11 in the temperature regulator 1 according to the first embodiment shown in Figs. 1 to 3 has a circulating passage containing a refrigerant channel 16 defined longitudinally through the cooling block 4; an antifreeze cooling unit 17; a pipe 19 connecting the antifreeze cooling unit 17 to an inlet of the refrigerant channel 16 through a circulating pump 18; and a pipe 20 connecting an outlet of the refrigerant channel 16 to the antifreeze cooling unit 17. The cooling block 4 is cooled during the process that the antifreezing fluid supplied as a low-temperature refrigerant from the antifreeze cooling unit 17 flows from the inlet to the outlet of the refrigerant channel 16. Here, as the antifreeze cooling unit 17, for example, one having an antifreeze tank 21 and a cooler 22 disposed under the tank 21, as shown in Fig. 1, can be used.

The cooling mechanism 11 of the temperature regulator 1 according to the second embodiment shown in Fig. 4 has a circulating passage containing a metal pipe 32 with a closed end fitted in a through hole 31 defined longitudinally through the cooling block 4; a refrigerant injecting pipe 33 inserted to the metal pipe 32 through its opening to the closed end of the pipe 32; a vapor

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refrigerant cooling unit 34; a pipe 35 connecting the vapor refrigerant cooling unit 34 to the refrigerant injecting pipe 33; and a pipe 36 connecting the opening of the metal pipe 32 to the vapor refrigerant cooling unit 34. In the cooling block 4, the vapor refrigerant supplied from the vapor refrigerant cooling unit 34 and injected from the tip of the refrigerant injecting pipe 33 is cooled while it flows through the metal pipe 32 along the bottom to the opening thereof. As the vapor refrigerant cooling unit 34, there may be employed, for example, an immersion cooler provided with a cooling unit 37, as shown in Fig. 4.

The cooling mechanism 11 of the temperature regulator 1 according to the third embodiment, shown in Fig. 5, contains a refrigerant channel 41 defined longitudinally through the cooling block 4; a low-temperature vapor refrigerant generator 42; a pipe 44 connecting a heating section 43 of the low-temperature vapor refrigerant generator 42 to an inlet of the refrigerant channel 41; and an exhaust pipe 45 connected to an outlet of the refrigerant channel 41. In the cooling block 4, the liquefied gas vaporized under heating in the heating section 43 is cooled while it flows from the inlet to the outlet of the refrigerant channel 41. Here, the liquefied gas serving as the low-temperature refrigerant is stored, for example, in a tank 46 in the low-temperature vapor refrigerant generator 42, as shown in Fig. 5.

The cooling mechanism 11 of the temperature regulator 1 according to the fourth embodiment shown in Fig. 6 is a peltier device 51 connected to the rear side of a solid cooling block 4. Here, energization of the peltier device

51 brings a cooling side to the cooling block 4.

It should be noted here that the temperature regulators 1 in the second, third and fourth embodiments may be provided with refluxing blocks 5 respectively.

In the temperature regulators 1 in the first to fourth embodiments, the connecting plate 15 in each temperature regulator 1 has a thermal conductivity lower than those of the blocks 3 and 4, so that it slows down transfer of heat between these blocks 3 and 4. In addition, the heat transmission rate can be regulated by changing the thickness or the material of the connecting plate 15.

In these temperature regulators 1, since the cooling block 4 in each temperature regulator 1 is normally cooled, the temperature of the heating block 3 can be lowered to around that of the cooling block 4 by the cold temperature from the cooling block 4, when the heater 7 is not actuated. Therefore, these temperature regulators 1 can each achieve cooling of the heating block 3 speedily compared with the conventional temperature regulators which cool heating blocks under atmospheric condition and can also set the heating block 3 at a desired temperature by actuating the heater 7.

In addition, transfer of heat between the blocks 3 and 4 occurs slowly in these temperature regulators 1, so that the rate of increasing and decreasing the temperature of the heating block 3 is low and that each temperature regulator 1 can maintain preset temperatures of the heating block 3 and cooling block 4 for a long time respectively to show high heating and cooling capacities

over the prior art temperature regulators. Further, based on the same reason, the temperature regulating range can be widened, and switching between cooling and heating can be facilitated requiring no operation of drawing or replacing the refrigerant. Since the heating block 3 and the cooling block 4 are combined with each other, the temperature regulator 1 has a simple structure, resistance to impact and vibration, durability and high temperature setting accuracy. Therefore, unattended or automatic heating and cooling operations are ensured, so that the temperature regulator 1 can be applied to a reacting block of a programmed organic synthesizer.

Meanwhile, as shown in Figs. 1 to 6, in each of the temperature regulators 1 of the first to fourth embodiments, even if the cooling block 4 is combined with a plurality of heating blocks 3, the connecting plates 15 interposed between the respective heating blocks 3 and the cooling block 4 reduce the influence of heat among the heating blocks 3. Thus, preset temperature ranges of the respective heating blocks 3 can be widened. Besides, the heating blocks 3 can be preset at different temperatures respectively, and a single temperature regulator 1 can achieve more than one pattern of independent temperature regulation. Further, since the temperature regulator 1 has a compact constitution, it serves many uses in applications to temperature regulating sections of thermostats and organic synthesizers and is also useful as temperature regulating sections of automated machinery.

Further, use of the refluxing block 5 enables refluxing of vaporized components without using the conventional reflux column. The temperature of the

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refluxing block 5 can be reduced to around that of the cooling block 4, and if the cooling block 4 is cooled to a cryogenic temperature, it can improve refluxing efficiency, so that the temperature regulator shows, in spite of its compact structure, high refluxing performance over the conventional temperature regulators. Thus, this achieves simplification of the structure of the temperature regulator 1 and allows it to have resistance to vibration, so that refluxing can be carried out under shaking, and that the temperature regulator 1 is conveniently used as a thermostatic section in liquid phase/solid phase synthesizers utilized in the field of combinatorial chemistry.

In the temperature regulators 1 according to the fifth embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 7 to 9, a coiled metallic ring 62 is fitted in a circumferential groove 61 formed on the wall of the insertion hole 14 of the refluxing block 5. In this embodiment, the metallic ring 62 flexes, when a test tube 2 is inserted to the insertion hole 14. The thus flexed ring 62 is brought into contact with the wall of the circumferential groove 61 and with the outer wall of the test tube 2 fully over the circumferences respectively, as shown in Fig. 9. The metallic ring 62 increases the contact area between the test tube 2 and the inner circumferential wall of the arm 13 to increase the rate of conduction of heat to the test tube 2 and enhance the refluxing efficiency. The ring 62 also prevents backlash of the test tube 2 being held to improve the efficiency of shaking operation.

Meanwhile, like in a sixth embodiment shown in Fig. 10, a metallic ring 63 like the ring 62 may be fitted in a

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circumferential groove 64 formed on the inner circumferential wall of the holding hole 6 of the heating block 3 so as to improve the efficiency of heating the test tube 6. In this case, it is of course possible to fit a ring 62 in the circumferential groove 61 of the refluxing block 5.

The fifth and sixth embodiments can of course be applied to the temperature regulators of the first to fourth embodiments.

Figs. 11 and 12 show the seventh embodiment of the present invention. In the temperature regulator 1 of this embodiment, the cooling block 4 is combined directly with a plurality of heating blocks 3. The cooling block 4 in this embodiment is made of a material having a thermal conductivity lower than that of the heating block 3, for example, of the same material as the connecting plate 15. The cooling block 4 in this embodiment exhibits the same actions and effects as those of the connecting plates 15 in the first to fourth embodiments. Here, while the cooling mechanism 11 employed in the seventh embodiment is the same as in the first embodiment, it is of course possible to use one of the cooling mechanisms in the second to fourth embodiments. Further, the fifth or sixth embodiment can of course be applied to the seventh embodiment.

Each of the temperature regulators 1 in the above embodiments can be used in the absence of the refluxing block. Further, the sample containers include, in addition to test tubes, for example, micro-tubes, micro-plates and flasks. Furthermore, depending on the type of sample

container, each heating block may be designed to have a flat upper surface in place of the holding hole 6 so that the sample container can be placed thereon.

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CLAIMS

1. A sample temperature regulator comprising:
a heating block having a sample container holder and
a temperature-controllable heater;

a cooling block having a cooling mechanism; and
a connecting plate for combining the heating block
and the cooling block with each other;

wherein the connecting plate is made of a material
having a thermal conductivity lower than those of these
two blocks.

2. The sample temperature regulator according to
Claim 1, wherein the cooling block is combined with a
plurality of heating blocks.

3. The sample temperature regulator according to
Claim 1 or 2, further comprising a refluxing block which
is brought into contact with an upper part of a sample
container.

4. A sample temperature regulator comprising:
a heating block having a sample container holder and
a temperature-controllable heater; and

a cooling block having a cooling mechanism; the
heating block and the cooling block being combined
directly with each other;

wherein the cooling block is made of a material
having a thermal conductivity lower than that of the
heating block.

5. The sample temperature regulator according to
Claim 4, wherein the cooling block is combined with a

plurality of heating blocks.

6. The sample temperature regulator according to Claim 4 or 5, further comprising a refluxing block which is brought into contact with an upper part of a sample container.

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ABSTRACT

The sample temperature regulator is provided with a heating block (3) having a sample container holder (6) and a temperature-controllable heater (7) and with a cooling block (4) having a cooling mechanism (11). These two blocks are combined with each other through a connecting plate (15) made of a material having a thermal conductivity lower than those of these blocks. This constitution can reduce heat transfer between the heating block and the cooling block and allows them to have wide temperature regulating ranges, as well as increased heating capacity and cooling capacity, respectively. Further, this constitution makes the structure of the temperature regulator simple and compact, so that the regulator has increased durability and can be offered at a low price.

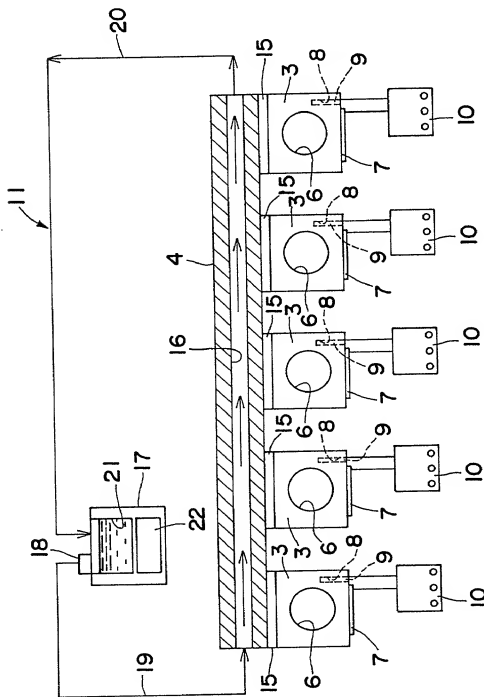
FIG. 1
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FIG. 2

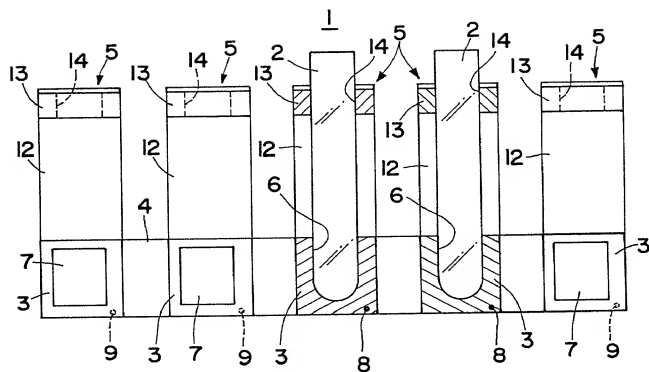


FIG. 3

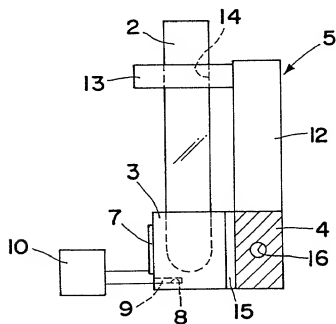


FIG. 4

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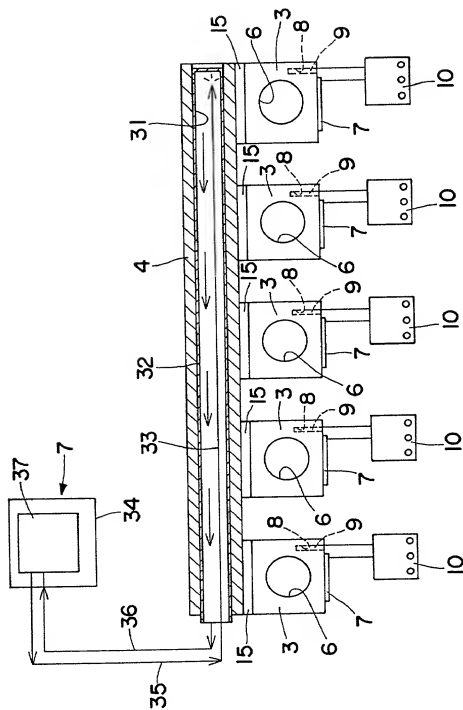


FIG. 5

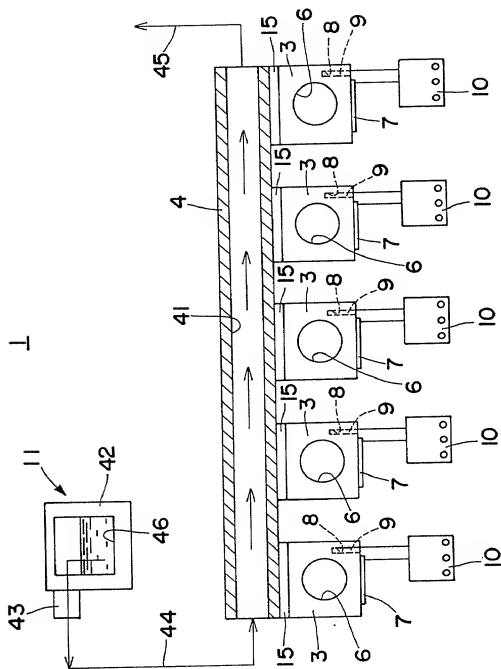


FIG. 6

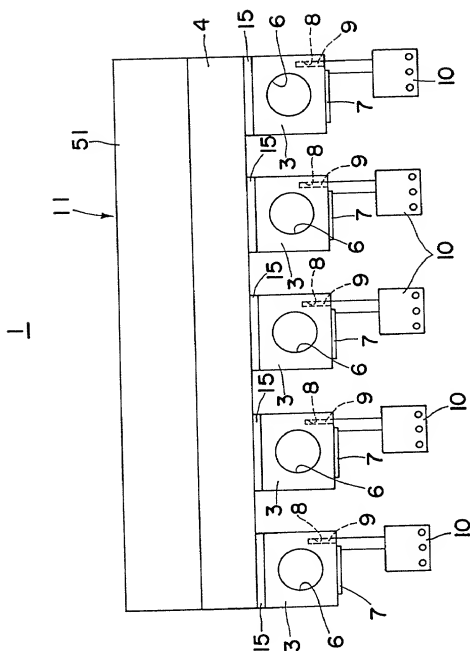
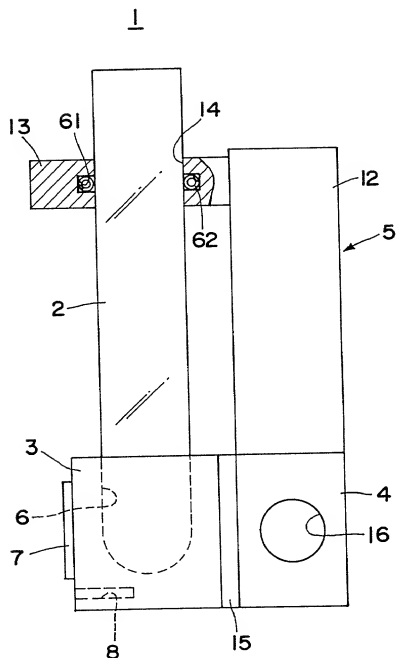


FIG. 7



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FIG. 8

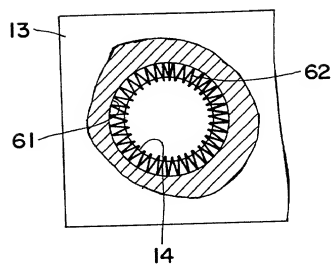


FIG. 9

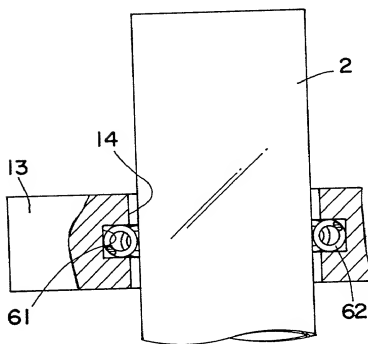
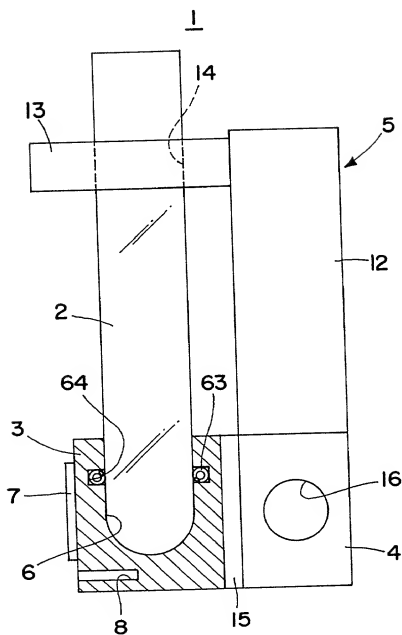


FIG. 10



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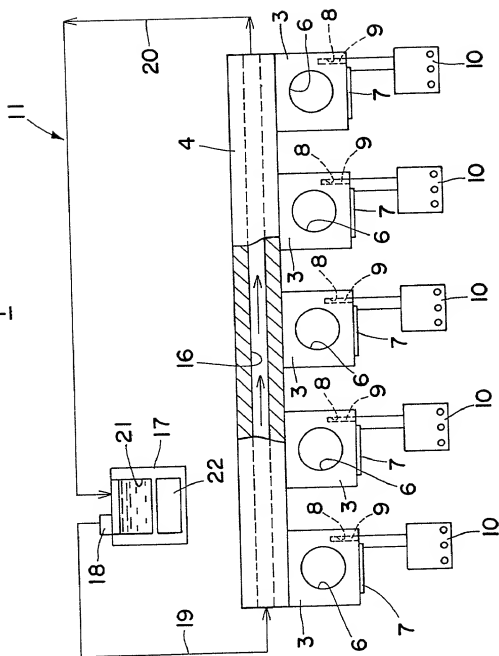
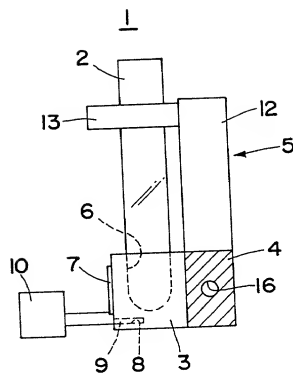


FIG. 12



Declaration For U.S. Patent Application

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention **entitled** (Insert Title) SAMPLE TEMPERATURE REGULATOR

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following is checked:

was filed on November 24, 2000 as United States Application Number or PCT International Application Number PCT/JP00/08265 and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claim(s), as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 (a) - (d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

(List prior foreign applications. See note A on back of this page)

11-336480
(Number)

(Number)

(Number)

(Number)

Japan
(Country)

(Country)

(Country)

(Country)

26/11/1999
(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

Priority Claimed
☒ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

(See note B on back of this page)

☐ See attached list for additional prior foreign applications

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application Number)

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of the application:

(List Prior U.S. Applications)

(Application Serial Number)

(Application Serial Number)

(Filing Date)

(Filing Date)

(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

James E. Armstrong, III, Reg. No. 18,366; William F. Westerman, Reg. No. 29,988; Ken-Ichi Hattori, Reg. No. 32,861; Le-Nhung McLeland, Reg. No. 31,544; Ronald F. Naughton, Reg. No. 24,616; John R. Pegan, Reg. No. 18,069; William G. Kratz, Jr., Reg. No. 22,631; Albert Tockman, Reg. No. 19,722; Mel R. Quintos, Reg. No. 31,828; Donald W. Hanson, Reg. No. 27,133; Stephen G. Adrian, Reg. No. 32,878; William L. Brooks, Reg. No. 34,129; John F. Carney, Reg. No. 20,276; Edward F. Welsh, Reg. No. 22,455; Patrick D. Muir, Reg. No. 37,403; Gay A. Spahn, Reg. No. 34,978; and John P. Kong, Reg. No. 40,054.

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Please direct all communications to the following address:

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Title 18 of the United States Code, § 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first inventor (given name, family name) Yuta Ohki

(See note
C above)

Inventor's Signature Yuta Ohki Date July 3, 2001

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Ageo-shi, Saitama 362-0074, Japan

Full name of second inventor (given name, family name) _____

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

Residence _____ Citizenship _____

Post Office Address _____

Full name of third inventor (given name, family name) _____

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

Residence _____ Citizenship _____

Post Office Address _____

Full name of fourth inventor (given name, family name) _____

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

Residence _____ Citizenship _____

Post Office Address _____

Full name of fifth inventor (given name, family name) _____

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

Residence _____ Citizenship _____

Post Office Address _____

Full name of sixth inventor (given name, family name) _____

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

Residence _____ Citizenship _____

Post Office Address _____

Full name of seventh inventor (given name, family name) _____

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

Residence _____ Citizenship _____

Post Office Address _____

Full name of eighth inventor (given name, family name) _____

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

Residence _____ Citizenship _____

Post Office Address _____